

## § 156.80

deliver the pesticide throughout the space.

(2) If a pesticide product is a total release fogger containing a propellant with a flash point at or below 20 °F, then the following special instructions must be added to the “Physical and Chemical Hazards” warning statement, in addition to any flammability statement required by paragraph (b) of this section:

This product contains a highly flammable ingredient. It may cause a fire or explosion if not used properly. Follow the Directions for Use on this label very carefully.

(3) A graphic symbol depicting fire, such as illustrated in this paragraph, or an equivalent symbol, must be displayed along with the required language adjoining the “Physical and Chemical Hazards” warning statement. The graphic symbol must be no smaller than twice the size of the first character of the human hazard signal word.



Highly Flammable Ingredient  
Ingrediente Altamente Inflamable

## Subpart E—Environmental Hazard and Precautionary Statements

SOURCE: 66 FR 64767, Dec. 14, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

### § 156.80 General.

(a) *Requirement.* Each product is required to bear hazard and precautionary statements for environmental hazards, including hazards to non-target organisms, as prescribed in this subpart. Hazard statements describe the type of hazard that may be present, while precautionary statements direct or inform the user of actions to take to avoid the hazard or mitigate its effects.

(b) *Location of statements.* Environmental hazard and precautionary statements may appear on any panel of the label and may be required also in supplemental labeling. The environ-

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mental hazard statements must appear together under the heading “Environmental Hazards.” Typically the statements are grouped as a sub-category within the “Precautionary Statements” section of the labeling.

(c) *Type size.* All environmental hazard and precautionary statements must be at least 6 point type.

### § 156.85 Non-target organisms.

(a) *Requirement.* Where a hazard exists to non-target organisms, EPA may require precautionary statements of the nature of the hazard and the appropriate precautions to avoid potential accident, injury, or damage.

(b) *Examples.* The statements in this paragraph illustrate the types of hazard statements that EPA may require and the circumstances under which they are typically required. These statements are not comprehensive; other statements may be required if more appropriate to the formulation or use.

(1) If a pesticide intended for outdoor use contains an active ingredient with a mammalian acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 100 mg/kg or less, the statement, “This pesticide is toxic to wildlife” is required.

(2) If a pesticide intended for outdoor use contains an active ingredient with a fish acute LC<sub>50</sub> of 1 ppm or less, the statement, “This pesticide is toxic to fish” is required.

(3) If a pesticide intended for outdoor use contains an active ingredient with an avian acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 100 mg/kg or less, or a subacute dietary LC<sub>50</sub> of 500 ppm or less, the statement, “This pesticide is toxic to wildlife” is required.

(4) If either accident history or field studies demonstrate that the use of the pesticide may result in fatality to birds, fish or mammals, the statement, “This pesticide is extremely toxic to wildlife (fish)” is required.

(5) If a product is intended for or involves foliar application to agricultural crops, forests or shade trees, or mosquito abatement treatments, and contains a pesticide toxic to pollinating insects, the label must bear appropriate label cautions.